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THE
HEALTH
OF
HYDE

1938

BOROUGH



OF HYDE.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR

1938.

F. W. CAMPBELL BROWN, M.D.,
Ch.B., D.P.H.

HYDE :

J. Andrew & Co. Ltd., "Herald & Reporter" Office, Hamnett Street.

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BOROUGH OF HYDE.

COMMITTEES, 1938.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Alderman G. H. D. PICKTHALL.

His Worship the Mayor (Councillor J. Watt).

Alderman F. Whalley	Councillor R. Parkey
Councillor J. S. Burgess	Councillor W. Barton
Councillor W. J. Burns, J.P.	Councillor V. Firth
Councillor Mrs. Bayes	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Alderman G. H. D. PICKTHALL.

His Worship the Mayor	Councillor J. Fitton
Alderman G. Spencer (decd.)	Councillor T. Needham
Alderman F. Whalley	Councillor J. Howe
Councillor J. S. Burgess	Councillor R. Parkey
Councillor W. J. Burns, J.P.	Councillor W. Barton
Councillor Mrs. Bayes	Councillor B. Saxton
Mrs. Adamson, J.P.	Dr. J. B. Bennett
Mrs. Rogers	Dr. J. Howard
Miss Wrigley	Dr. J. A. Hamilton

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Councillor Rev. J. S. BURGESS.

Deputy-Chairman—Councillor C. E. SMITHSON.

Alderman A. Holland	Councillor R. Breerton
Alderman G. H. D. Pickthall	Councillor J. Howe
Councillor W. J. Burns, J.P.	Councillor J. Cook
Councillor W. Barton.	Councillor Mrs. Bayes
Mrs. Adamson, J.P.	Mr. J. Westbrook
Mrs. Horsfield	Rev. E. V. Dawson.
Mr. G. S. Redfern	Mr. A. H. Fawley

WATCH COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Alderman S. FAWLEY, J.P.

His Worship the Mayor (Councillor J. Watt).

Alderman T. Middleton, J.P.	Alderman G. H. D. Pickthall
Alderman A. Haughton, J.P.	Councillor R. Breerton
Alderman A. Holland	Councillor J. S. Burgess
Alderman F. Whalley	

Staff of the Public Health Department.

Medical Officer of Health; School Medical Officer; Medical Officer to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee; Medical Superintendent to the Aspland Maternity Home; Medical Superintendent Isolation Hospital and Tuberculosis Pavilion; and Police Surgeon to the Hyde Borough Police:—

1. F. W. CAMPBELL BROWN, M.D., D.P.H.
-

Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

1. COLIN STARKIE, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., B.Sc., D.P.H.
-

School Dentist:

1. MRS. MURIEL C. MANWOOD, L.D.S.
-

Borough Isolation Hospitals.

Honorary Surgeon:

F. G. RALPHS, M.B., F.R.C.S

Matron:

Miss D. E. SEYMOUR (resigned 14/3/38).
Miss U. M. BRIDGEWATER (commenced 14/3/38).

Aspland Maternity Home.

Honorary Obstetrician:

MR. K. V. BAILEY, M.D., M.R.C.P. (L).

Matron:

MISS A. SHUTTLEWORTH.

Health Visitors and School Nurses:

- 1, 2, 3. Miss I. Burrill. 1, 2, 3, 4. Miss C. Brett.
1, 2, 3, 4. Miss F. Lonsdale.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

- 1, 5, 7, 8, 10. Ernest Vaughan.

Sanitary Inspectors:

- 1, 5, 7, 9. Hubert Pike. 1, 6, 7, 8. Thomas Nicholson

Clerical Staff:

Clinic Clerk : 1. Miss G. H. Stamp.

Dental Clerk : 1. Miss E. G. Pearson (resigned 19/2/38).
Miss J. Warren (commenced 14/6/38).

Miss M. Whitehead. Miss Ruth Ogden.
J. Cheetham.

1, Salaries subject to Exchequer Grants. 2, Health Visitors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute. 3, State Registered Nurse. 4, Certificate of Central Midwives' Board. 5, Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute. 6, Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board. 7, Meat Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute. 8, Smoke Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute. 9, Meat Certificate Liverpool University School of Hygiene. 10, Testamur of Public Cleansing.

Introduction.

Where there is dirt there is danger of disease.

Communal health, to some extent, depends upon the misdeeds of the minority who, through ignorance, carelessness or neglect, are responsible for the litter which is so frequently observed in yards, open spaces and uncontrolled tips in this borough. Collections of inoffensive waste material, if not directly prejudicial to a healthy life, are at least unsightly and reveal evidence of a careless and untidy mind. This state suggests carelessness also in the disposal of waste products which can be classed as invisible dirt but which is definitely prejudicial to communal health. It is in this form of dirt that danger lies.

This low-lying layer of atmosphere, which is thus vitiated, has superimposed upon it the waste products of the dwelling-house chimney, while still higher those of the factory chimney complete the screen between nature's rays of light and heat and human life.

The wastage of coal in the form of smoke not only amounts to a considerable sum of money to the housewife and manufacturer, but also takes toll of life in general which cannot be assessed in terms of monetary value. The trend of heat production is slowly moving towards the use of gas and electricity, but unless public indifference towards the danger of coal to life is shaken, rapid progress in this revolution is not to be expected during the present generation. Outbreaks of Diphtheria bring the public to realise that it is wise to seek the protection advised by the specialists in that particular subject; outbreaks of enteric fever similarly arouse the public to insist upon the better supervision of water, milk and food supplies. Our water and food supplies have, as a result, been immensely purified within recent times, otherwise the rare epidemics which do occur due to these sources would still be a common occurrence. Just as much as water and food are essential to the existence of civilized life, pure air is also necessary.

Schemes for controlling the output of the factory chimney only bite at the problem, and nothing short of condemning the use of the open coal fire and factory boiler can have any material effect upon the atmosphere which is more foul than either of the other two essentials for maintaining life.

Air precautions should, therefore, exercise the minds of those who can direct raids upon pollution so as to promote, rather than destroy, life.

F. W. CAMPBELL BROWN.

June, 1939.

SECTION I.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	4,170
Population (Census 1931, revised)	32,075
Population (Registrar General's estimate for 1938)	31,710
Number of Inhabited Houses as at 31st December, 1938	10,274
Rateable Value 1937-38	£158,191
Sum represented by a penny rate in 1937-38	£611

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

BIRTHS DURING 1938.

Legitimate	Males 166	Females 190	Total 356
Illegitimate	Males 11	Females 7	Total 18
Birth rate, 11.7.			
			374

STILLBIRTHS.

Legitimate	Males 14	Females 15	Total 29
Illegitimate... ..	Males 1	Females —	Total 1
			30

DEATHS.

Males 190, Females 218, Total 408.
Death rate, 15.3.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth:—

From Sepsis	—
From other causes	1

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

	Number of Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.
Legitimate	20	53.4
Illegitimate	—	
		20
		—

	Total.
Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	2.9
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births	2.5

INQUESTS.

Twenty-four deaths occurred under circumstances which necessitated investigations being made by the Coroner. The following are the certified causes of these deaths:—

1.	Natural Causes	15
2.	Accidental Death	3
3.	Misadventure... ..	1
4.	Suicide by Drowning	1
5.	Suicide by Coal Gas Poisoning	2
6.	Suicide by Hanging... ..	1
7.	Suicide by Jumping from Bridge ...	1
		<hr/>
	Total	24

TABLE 1.—REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN.

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females
All Causes	190	218
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—
Measles	1	—
Scarlet Fever	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	1
Diphtheria	3	5
Influenza	2	1
Encephalitis Lethargica... ..	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever... ..	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	14	9
Other Tubercular Diseases	2	3
Syphilis	—	—
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes-Dorsalis	1	—
Cancer, Malignant Disease	26	29
Diabetes	2	7
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	10	15
Heart Disease	54	68
Aneurysm	1	1
Other Circulatory Diseases	11	16
Bronchitis	—	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	7	6
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—
Peptic Ulcer	3	—
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years of age)	2	1
Appendicitis	—	3
Cirrhosis of Liver... ..	1	—
Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	—	5
Other Digestive Diseases... ..	3	2
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	5	6
Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
Other Puerperal Causes... ..	—	1
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	4	8
Senility	5	9
Suicide... ..	3	1
Other Violence... ..	11	2
Other Defined Diseases... ..	13	15
Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	—
Diarrhœa (2 years and over)	—	—

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OR BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

(1) For Fevers and Tuberculosis.

The Borough Hospital for Infectious Diseases, which regularly serves a population of approximately 200,000 persons distributed amongst 11 different Local Authorities, admitted 663 cases of general infectious disease. The number of cases of Tuberculosis in addition was 68, thereby making a total of 731 admissions for the year. Details of the various districts from which the different forms of infectious diseases were admitted are stated in Tables 2, 3, and 4. Noteworthy amongst the infections recorded is the large number of cases of Diphtheria, which disease has been prevalent since the autumn of 1934 and continued to prevail during the year 1938. It is of interest to compare the number of Infectious cases, other than Tuberculosis, admitted during the year in question with those of recent years when it will be noted that the need for increased accommodation is urgent.

Year.	Hyde Cases.	Others.	Total.
1931	136	110	246
1932	68	136	204
1933	157	147	304
1934	112	181	293
1935	113	307	420
1936	185	414	599
1937	269	490	759
1938	180	483	663

The steadily increasing numbers of cases from other Authorities is a noticeable feature of the above figures.

The normal accommodation available for Infectious cases other than Tuberculosis and Smallpox is 44 beds. An absolute maximum of 51 beds is possible but ought not to be exceeded without undue risk to the welfare of the patients being taken. During the whole of the year the number of patients did actually exceed 51 and in order to accommodate the others the accommodation in the Mottram Old Road Hospital was utilised.

This Hospital consists of two Ward blocks—one of wood structure containing 24 beds, and one of brick recently re-designed so as to accommodate 18 beds.

The putting into commission of this Hospital has enabled over 600 cases to be accommodated during the past three years—a period when the demand for additional facilities for accommodation could not have been met in the unit at Grange Road.

In addition the 33 beds allocated for Tubercular cases remained practically fully occupied during the year.

(2) For Smallpox.

The Corporation owns a Smallpox Hospital of 42 beds, of which 22 beds are retained by Hyde. No cases of this disease were admitted during the year, but all the 223 cases of Scarlet Fever were accommodated here.

Alternative accommodation has temporarily been provided for cases of Smallpox in a neighbouring borough.

(3) Reconstruction.

The whole question of providing additional accommodation at Grange Road remains unsettled, although some progress can be recorded regarding the ultimate rehousing of Tubercular cases in a new Ward of 53 beds along with the district Tuberculosis Dispensary and X-Rays unit located on the land lying north of the present blocks. This, when accomplished, will release 22 beds to meet the 88 isolation beds required under the Cheshire scheme for the districts allocated to Hyde, leaving a balance of 22 beds to be provided by new extensions in the form of Cubicles. Still further extensions would, however, be required if districts in neighbouring counties desired to retain or obtain accommodation. It would appear probable that those Lancashire authorities who at present retain 20 beds will ultimately become units of a new Hospital to be erected in Ashton, while a neighbouring district in Derbyshire is likely to apply for 16 beds in the near future.

Until these three questions have finally been decided it is at present unwise to proceed with any final scheme of reconstruction.

TABLE 2.

**AUTHORITIES WHICH RETAIN BEDS IN THE HYDE
ISOLATION HOSPITAL ON DECEMBER 31st, 1938.**

Local Authority	Population. 1931.	General Infectious Diseases. Retained Beds.	Tuber- culosis. Retained Beds.	Population 1931.	Smallpox. Retained Beds.
Bredbury and Romiley ...	11,761	8		11,761	1
Hazel Grove .	13,300	6		13,300	2
Disley	3,212	1		3,212	1
Marple ...	7,389	2		7,389	2
Dukinfield. ...	19,311	3		19,311	1
Denton ...	17,384	4		17,384	2
Audenshaw ...	8,461	2		—	—
Stalybridge ..	24,831	10		—	—
Mossley ..	12,041	2		—	—
Ashton ...	52,175	12		—	—
Droylsden..	—	—		13,274	1
Stockport .	—	—		125,490	4
Rochdale ...	—	—		90,263	4
Macclesfield R.D.C.	—	—		19,161	2
Cheshire ...	—	—	33	—	—
Total Outside Authorities ..	169,865	50		322,296	20
HYDE ...	32,075	22		32,075	22
Grand Total ...	201,940	72	33	354,371	42

TABLE 3.

SUMMARY OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL DURING 1938.

	Scarlet Fever				Diphtheria				Enteric Fever				Measles				Polio-myelitis				Erysipelas				Meningitis				*Observation				Total Infectious Diseases				GRAND T.B. TOTAL
	HYDE	Outside	Total	HYDE	Outside	Total	HYDE	Outside	Total	HYDE	Outside	Total	HYDE	Outside	Total	HYDE	Outside	Total	HYDE	Outside	Total	HYDE	Outside	Total	HYDE	Outside	Total	HYDE	Outside	Total							
Remaining Jan. 1st, 1938..	4	13	17	18	26	44						
Admitted	72	151	223	79	269	348	...	7	7	1	5	6	1	3	4	1	6	7	...	4	4	26	38	64	180	483	663	68	731								
Discharged ..	68	152	220	86	230	316	...	6	6	1	5	6	1	3	4	1	6	7	...	3	3	25	35	60	182	440	621	49	670								
Died	1	1	2	7	20	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	8	24	32	18	50
Remaining Dec. 31st, 1938	7	11	18	4	45	49	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	12	58	70	28	98

TABLE 4.
CASES ADMITTED FROM NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT.	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Enteric Fever	Meningitis	Measles	Poliomyelitis	Other Conditions	TOTAL
Audenshaw	16	13	—	—	—	1	—	4	34
Romiley	19	23	—	—	—	—	1	2	45
Denton	28	9	—	1	1	—	—	1	40
Disley	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	6
Dukinfield... ..	18	28	2	2	1	4	—	4	59
Hazel Grove	13	17	1	1	—	—	—	3	35
Marple	20	9	—	—	—	—	2	2	33
Mossley	1	21	—	—	—	—	—	2	24
Stalybridge... ..	25	51	1	—	—	—	—	6	83
Ashton	3	83	2	2	2	—	—	11	103
Droylsden	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
†Longdendale	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	13
†Saddleworth	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
†Limehurst	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
OUTSIDE DISTRICTS	151	269	6	7	4	5	3	39	484
HYDE	72	79	1	—	—	1	1	25	179
GRAND TOTAL... ..	223	348	7	7	4	6	4	64	663

†These Authorities do not reserve beds.

(3) Maternity.

(a) For normal cases of pregnancy the Council have provided the Aspland Maternity Home, with accommodation for 11 patients. If fully occupied for a complete year, 286 patients could be dealt with in this institution. Further details are given in page 44.

(b) For abnormal cases the Council provide for suitable treatment in Stockport Municipal Hospital and St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester. During the year 1938, 13 cases were sent for treatment. Payment for such cases is at the rate of £3 3s. per week, and towards this amount the patient is expected to contribute to the Council what amount she can afford.

(4) Children.

The majority of children are sent for Hospital treatment to Ashton Infirmary and the Manchester Children's Hospital, Pendlebury.

(5) General Hospitals.

The Council makes contributions to the Manchester Royal Infirmary and Ashton Infirmary and to the various hospitals in the district. Contributions are made through the Mayor's Fund. The amount distributed during 1938 was £2,025.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) For Infectious Diseases:

One Motor Ambulance is kept for the removal of Infectious Diseases from Hyde and the various outside authorities using the Borough Hospitals. It is housed at the Fire Station, and is driven by members of the Fire Brigade Staff, the service being maintained in a highly satisfactory manner.

The number of patients so conveyed to the Hyde Isolation Hospital during 1938 was 598, of which 171 were from Hyde itself, and 427 from areas outside the Borough.

(b) For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases:

Two Motor Ambulances are kept for these purposes, and are under the control of the Chief Constable.

The total number of calls in the Borough upon these vehicles during the year was 793 ; 53 were cases of accident, 740 for removals to and from Hospitals, etc.

No charge is made for the use of these ambulances for cases resident within the Borough, but in the case of removal of cases to Hospitals a certificate from the private practitioner is required to prevent abuse of this privilege.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

(a) Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics:

- (1) Child Welfare Clinic, at Rosemount Chapel School, on Mondays, from 2 p.m. till 4 p.m.
- (2) Child Welfare Clinic, at Parsonage Street Centre, on Tuesdays, from 10 a.m. till 12 noon. On Wednesdays, from 2-15 p.m. till 4-45 p.m. On Thursdays, from 2-15 p.m. till 4-45 p.m.
- (3) Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinic, at Parsonage Street Centre, on Mondays, from 2-15 p.m. till 4-30 p.m.
- (4) Dental Clinic, at The Mechanics' Institute, for expectant or nursing mothers and children under 5 years, on Saturdays, from 9-30 a.m. till 12-30 p.m.

(b) Orthopædic Clinic:

At Parsonage Street Centre, on Mondays, from 10 a.m. till 4-30 p.m. On Wednesdays, from 9-30 a.m. till 12 noon. The Orthopaedic Surgeon attends on the third Friday of each month from 2—5 p.m.

(c) Artificial Sunlight Clinic:

At Parsonage Street Centre, on Mondays and Fridays, from 9-30 a.m. till 5 p.m.

(d) Day Nurseries:

None.

(e) School Clinics.

- (1) Minor Ailments Clinic, at The Mechanics' Institute daily (Sundays excepted), from 9 a.m. till 12 noon.
- (2) Eye Clinic for Refractions, at The Mechanics' Institute, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, from 11 a.m. till 12 noon.
- (3) Dental Clinic, at The Mechanics' Institute, for School Children, Monday to Friday, from 9-30 a.m. till 12-30 p.m., and 1-45 p.m. till 4-45 p.m.

(f) Tuberculosis Dispensaries:

Treatment of patients suffering from Tuberculosis is arranged by the Cheshire County Council. The District Tuberculosis Officer attends at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Beeley Street, Hyde, on Mondays, from 10 a.m. till 12 noon, also on Wednesdays, from 2 p.m. till 4-30 p.m., and 6 p.m. till 7-30 p.m.

(g) Treatment Centres for Venereal Diseases:

There are none within the Borough. Patients attend the V.D. Centres at Ashton-under-Lyne and Manchester.

(h) Immunisation Clinic :

At the Mechanics' Institute on Saturdays at 10 a.m.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) General:

Two Nurses are employed by the Hyde District Nursing Association, which is affiliated with the Queen Victoria's Jubilee Nursing Association. Owing to the increased number of calls upon the Nurses' time, it would appear that an additional Nurse is required. This is evidenced by the number of visits, e.g., 7,831, paid to 254 cases. These Nurses do not attend Maternity or Infectious cases.

(b) For Infectious Diseases:

No provision is made by the Council for the supply of Nurses to cases of Infectious Diseases for which hospital accommodation is not available.

(c) Midwives:

The Midwifery service in the Borough is under the control of the County Council. Of the 365 births notified, 128 took place in the Maternity Home and the remaining 237 were attended by district midwives in the patients' homes. The district midwives, who are full-time officers on the staff of the County Medical Officer of Health, number three.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

All Chemical Analyses and Bacteriological Examinations, with the exception of Sputum examinations, are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

The following are the tabular statements of the examinations made on behalf of the Health Department. The lists include specimens sent from the Isolation Hospital.

TABLE 5.

Examinations made at Manchester University Laboratory.								
(a)	Month.	Diphtheria		Agglutination Tests, Typhoid Fever, etc.		Bovine Tuberculosis Milk		Water Bacteriological
		Total.	Positive			Total	Positive	Chemical Total
	January	206	39	—	—	—	—	—
	February	170	29	—	8	—	—	—
	March	122	29	1	—	—	—	—
	April	107	26	—	7	—	—	—
	May	98	20	—	—	—	—	—
	June	107	12	1	—	—	—	—
	July	84	14	—	9	2	—	—
	August	97	6	—	18	3	8	8
	September	55	6	1	—	—	—	—
	October	87	14	—	10	—	—	—
	November	80	20	1	8	2	9	9
	December	115	11	—	10	—	—	—
		1328	226	4	70	7	17	17

(b)	Nature.	No. of Samples.
	Urine and faeces for Typhoid	39
	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, etc.	5
	Haemolytic streptococci	7
	Cultivation tests (various)	6
	Diphtheria virulence and typing (12)	12
	Ice Creams	8
	Total No. of specimens in list (a)	1436
	Total No. of specimens in list (b)	67
	Grand Total	1503

LEGISLATION IN FORCE RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

(a) General Adoptive Acts relating to the Public Health.

The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, came into operation 14th April, 1891.

The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890, came into operation 14th April, 1891.

The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907 (various sections), came into operation 30th January, 1928.

The Public Health Act, 1925 (Adoptive Sections), came into operation 30th January, 1928.

(b) Legislation of Local Application only.

1903. The Hyde Corporation Act.

1912. The Hyde Order, 1912, for partially repealing and altering the Hyde Local Board (Waterworks) Act, 1870, and the Hyde Corporation Act, 1903.

1928. Borough of Hyde (Public Health, etc.) Order, 1928 (No. 92340), as to Public Health Amendment Act, 1907; Public Health Act, 1925, and Hyde Corporation Act, 1903.

(c) Bye-laws.	Date of coming into operation.
Cemetery	26th May, 1877
Common Lodging Houses	26th May, 1877
Waterworks	12th August, 1878
Offensive Trades	26th May, 1877
Public Baths	4th September, 1889
Nuisances	26th April, 1900
Cleansing of Footways and Pavements.	26th April, 1900
Pleasure Grounds	16th May, 1908
Parasitic Mange	21st February, 1910
Means of Escape in case of Fire	14th July, 1921
New Streets and Buildings	19th August, 1926
Houses Let in Lodgings	11th November, 1926
Smoke Abatement	21st December, 1927
Slaughterhouses	21st December, 1927
Markets	8th July, 1931
Employment of Children	1st July, 1936

SECTION II.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

Water for human consumption is purchased in bulk from the Manchester Corporation, who it is understood, carry out examinations. Check samples are taken regularly by this Department at four monthly intervals and submitted to bacteriological and chemical examination. The supply has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity.

The following particulars have kindly been supplied by the Borough Surveyor's Department.

The average consumption of water per head of the population calculated for the year was 23.33 gallons per day, of which 20.08 gallons were used for domestic purposes and the remaining 3.25 gallons for manufacturing purposes.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal.

Apart from a few short lengths of main sewers, no important change has occurred in the length of the drainage system, which has a total length of 40.81 miles.

The Sewage Works extensions mentioned in previous reports are now in operation.

Rivers and Streams.

The River Tame, a tributary of the Mersey, forms one boundary of the Borough. A check on its pollution is exercised by the Mersey and Irwell Joint Rivers Board.

Closet Accommodation.

The following table gives details of conversion of closets from the conservancy to the water carriage system:—

Year.	Privy to W.C.	Pails to W.C
1934	—	7
1935	2	—
1936	—	25
1937	3	10
1938	—	6

The work in respect of the six pail closets converted was executed at the Department's request, and the Corporation paid contributions to the owners towards the cost. Six other pail closets were put out of use and demolished, along with the houses which they served, under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1936.

In addition one privy was converted to a pail closet.

The number of premises fitted with closets of the various types at the end of 1938 was approximately as follows:—

W.C.'s with cistern flush.	W.C.'s hand flushed and waste water.	Privies.	Pails.	Chemical Closets.
5,493 ...	4,611 ...	17 ...	155 ...	5

Public Cleansing.

The arrangements in operation for this work are as follows:—

The Health Department collect, remove, and dispose of, by controlled tipping, all house and trade refuse, whilst the Highways Department carry out street cleansing duties.

The Health Department is responsible for its own motor transport and has three S.D. Freighters in operation.

The following table, which is a copy of that supplied to the Minister of Health, shows the cost in detail for the year ending 31st March, 1939:—

TABLE 6.
CLEANSING SERVICE.
House and Trade Refuse.

Table Showing Costs for the Year ended 31st March, 1939.

Item	Particulars	I Collection.		II Disposal.		Total.	
		Includ- ing Dep- reciation or Loan Charges (3)	Exclud- ing Dep- reciation or Loan Charges (4)	Includ- ing Dep- reciation or Loan Charges (5)	Exclud- ing Dep- reciation or Loan Charges (6)	Includ- ing Dep- reciation or Loan Charges (7)	Exclud- ing Dep- reciation or Loan Charges (8)
		£	£	£	£	£	£
1	REVENUE ACCOUNT						
2	Gross expenditure..	4022	3462	1446	1406	5468	4868
	Gross income.....	191	191	526	526	717	717
3	Net cost.....	3831	3271	920	880	4751	4151
4	UNIT COSTS						
	Gross expenditure						
5	per ton.....	9/6	8/2	3/5	3/4	12/11	11/6
	Gross income per						
6	ton.....	6	6	1/3	1/3	1/9	1/9
	Net cost per ton.....	9/0	7/8	2/2	2/1	11/2	9/9
7	Net cost per 1,000						
	population.....	£121	£103	£29	£28	£150	£131
8	Net cost per 1,000						
	houses or premises						
	from which refuse						
	is collected	£364	£311	£87	£83	£451	£394
9	Total refuse collected (in tons) Estimated on test weighing ...						8,496
10	Population : Middle of 1938—according to the Registrar-General's estimate ...						31,710
11	Area (Statute acres) — Land and inland water. ...						4,170
12	Weight - (in cwts) per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year) ...						14'68
13	No. of houses and premises from which refuse is collected ...						10,534

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

No outstanding developments have occurred during the year in the arrangements for the collection and disposal of house refuse.

It is worthy of note, however, that due to the activities of the Council in securing the demolition of ashpits or building up ashpit openings and securing the substitution of ashbins, Hyde may now be regarded as an ashbin town. Only two ashpits remain in active use and they are situated in rural surroundings. It is hoped to secure their abolition at an early date.

The difficulties of refuse collection increase with the rate of building new dwelling-houses, and the Council's slum clearance work has resulted in the erection of many new houses, which, together with the abnormal development of private housing estates in recent years, are adding to our problems. The distance between bin and roadway in the case of the older houses was short, and bins comparatively easy to empty, but in the case of newer houses the distance is increased from an average of say 5 yards to 25 to 30 yards. When this measurement is multiplied by four, the number of times, to or fro', the journey has to be undertaken in the process of emptying each bin, it will be realised that the time taken to remove refuse is constantly increasing. The introduction of mechanical transport, with the consequent reorganisation of labour, and general speeding-up methods have hitherto prevented any marked increase in cost, but if the present rate of housing development continues, it is difficult to foresee how added cost can be avoided.

Since 1933 the number of premises from which refuse is collected has increased by approximately ten per cent., whilst the cost of the collection and disposal of the town's refuse has been reduced from £6,487 in that year to £4,751 for the year ending 31st March, 1939. This decrease in cost is equal to a 3d. rate and is due to the introduction of the controlled tipping method of disposal, a method which may now be said to have proved itself so far as Hyde is concerned.

Receptacles in Use.

The number affecting the work of this department is made up as follows :—

Ashbins.		Ashpits.		Pail Closets.	Privy Middens.		Cesspools.	
10,354	...	2	...	159	...	17	...	32

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The following tabular statement has been prepared in accordance with Article 27 of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935, and contains information as to :—

- (a) The number and nature of inspections made during the year.
- (b) The number of notices served during the year, distinguishing statutory from informal notices.
- (c) The result of the service of such notices.

TABLE 7.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF SANITARY INSPECTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1938.

Inspections		No. of Notices Served		Result of Service of Notices		Notices not complied with	
Nature of	Number of	Informal	Statutory	Complied with by Owner or Occupier	Complied with by Corporation in Default	Outstanding	In hands of Borough Surveyor
Recorded Housing Inspections	225 }	286	43	268	...	18	...
Other Housing Inspections	794 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revisits to property	2223	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courts, Yards and Passages	145	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashpits and other receptacles	85	290	145	290	...	...	...
Piggeries	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keeping of Animals	4	3	...	3	...	...	...
Slaughterhouses	911	2	...	2	...	...	...
Other Food Premises	240	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farms and Dairies	128	2	...	2	...	...	...
Stables	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Factories with mechanical power ..	30	3	...	3	...	...	...
Factories without mechanical power.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other premises under Factories Act.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bakehouses	111	6	...	6	...	...	...
Shops	64	6	...	4	...	2	...
Outworker's Premises	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Lodging Houses	11	2	...	2	...	...	...
Houses let in Lodgings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smoke Observations	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Smoke Visits	16	1	...	1	...	...	...
Infectious Diseases	282	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interviews	588	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milk Samples—Tubercle Bacilli	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sediment Test	89	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food and Drugs	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ice Cream	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water Samples—Drinking	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offensive Trades	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
Refuse Removal	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
Refuse Disposal	69	...	...	...	...	...	...
Air Raid Precautions	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Conveniences	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
Verninuous Premises	163	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	1563	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	8117	601	188	581	...	20	...

TABLE 8.

DEFECTS REMEDIED DURING 1938.

Dwelling-houses.

Defective ceiling construction	32
„ plaster	130
„ floors	72
„ kitchen ranges, fireplaces and flues ...	56
„ washboilers	19
„ windows and cords	120
„ doors... ..	65
„ staircases	28
„ damp-proof courses	41
„ sinks... ..	18
„ waste pipes	11
„ skirting boards	4
„ water supply apparatus	25
„ washing facilities... ..	4
„ roofs... ..	110
„ external walls re-built	7
„ pointing and brickwork of walls... ..	61
„ chimneys	31
„ yard paving... ..	24
„ rainwater pipes	42
„ eaves-gutters... ..	25
„ dustbins... ..	110
„ drains reconstructed... ..	25
„ drains cleansed or repaired	26
„ traps replaced... ..	5
„ or insufficient W.C. apparatus or buildings... ..	62
„ H.F. and W.W. Closets converted to W.C.'s	3
Defects at Common Lodging Houses	4
„ Slaughterhouses... ..	3

Ashpits in use requiring demolition or conversion	26
Pail Closets converted to W.C.'s	6
Pail Closets demolished or disused	6

Factories.

Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation... ..	2
Unsuitable or Defective Sanitary Accommodation	5
Other Nuisances	2

Farms and Dairies.

Defective floors reconstructed... ..	4
,, internal walls repaired... ..	2
,, natural lighting remedied	2
,, ventilation remedied... ..	2

Limewashing required at.

Common Lodging Houses	1
Slaughter Houses	1

Shops.

No heating facilities	1
Insufficient washing facilities	1
,, washing accommodation... ..	2
,, facilities for meals... ..	1
,, ventilation	1
Miscellaneous	5

Total	<u>1233</u>
--------------	-------------

Complaints received and investigated	<u>247</u>
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Shops and Offices.

For work done under the Shops Act, 1934, see Tables 7 and 8.

Although inspections of office premises have been made, they have not been separately recorded.

Smoke Abatement.

The emission of black smoke is limited by bye-law to two minutes per half-hour.

Six observations were recorded during the year and informal notice served in one case in which 4 minutes black smoke was emitted. The nuisance was abated without necessity for further action.

Camping Sites.

The number of sites in the area used for camping purposes is two. No licences have been issued in respect of these sites, and it is estimated that the number of campers resident in the area at any one time was not more than twelve.

Common Lodging Houses.

The two common lodging-houses have been the object of the usual visitations during the year.

Canal Boats.

No inspections have been necessary owing to the very limited usage of the High Peak Canal during the year.

Outworkers.

Lists of outworkers are received twice yearly from firms within the Borough employing such labour. Lists were received during the year from four firms employing 13 workers. No action has been found necessary in relation to the places at which these persons carry out their work.

Public Conveniences.

The Health Department is responsible for the maintenance and cleanliness of the 19 public urinals existing in the town, and also for the control of the Central Lavatories.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

The only public swimming pools in the area are the two owned by the Corporation.

The complete filtration and chloramine sterilising plant has now been installed and is in operation in connection with both pools.

The small pool has been relined and the interior of the building redecorated.

TABLE 9.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

Made by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspection (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
FACTORIES with Mechanical Power	30	...	...
FACTORIES without Mechanical Power ...	5	...	...
OTHER PREMISES under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including out-workers' premises)	4	...	...
Total	39	...	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding (S.2) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)...	...	...	...	...
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) { Insufficient	2	2	...	...
{ Unsuitable or Defective	5	5	...	...
{ Not separate for sexes ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other offences... ..	2	2	...	...
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).				
Total	9	9	...	...

HOUSING.

(a) STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year:

1. By the Local Authority	246
2. By other bodies or persons	118

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)... ..	902
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1019
2. (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	117
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	225
3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	40
4. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation... ..	286

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	268
--	-----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	30
2. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	24
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of houses in respect of which Notices were served	13
(2) Number of houses in which defects were remedied :—	
(a) By owners	13
(b) By Local Authority	Nil.

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	20
2. Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	9

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made... ..	11
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil.

4.—Housing Act, 1936 (Part IV)—Overcrowding :—

(a) (I) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year... ..	154
(II) Number of families dwelling therein... ..	167
(III) Number of persons dwelling therein	1066
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year... ..	17
(c) (I) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	46
(II) Number of persons concerned in such cases	309

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

New Houses.

Development of the town's outskirts by Council and private enterprise alike continues and green fields continue to give way to red brick structures, which are becoming more pleasing in arrangement and design according to the dictates of experience. Particularly is this true of the Walker Lane Estate, which has now been completed by the Council, and which comprised 120 houses. A further estate of 54 houses is now being erected in Fairbrother Street to house persons awaiting accommodation, and at present living in houses which require to be vacated because of action under the demolition clauses of the Housing Act, 1936. So far as this Act affects the housing of tuberculous families in Hyde, Dr. Henzell, the Cheshire County Council Tuberculosis Officer for the area has some interesting remarks to make in the report of the Cheshire County Council Medical Officer's Annual Report for the year 1938.

The 246 houses completed by the Council during 1938 were sited as follows:—

	HOUSES.
Dukinfield Road Estate	84
Hennelly Street (Oak Street) Estate ...	22
Walker Lane Estate	110
Victoria Street Estate	24
Mill Lane Estate	6

Defective Houses.

Twenty-one Clearance Orders involving 185 houses were made by the Minister of Health during the year and the Council made demolition orders in respect of 20 individual houses.

The accompanying table gives details of houses dealt with by the Clearance Order method during the year.

Nos. 1 to 23, Inkerman Street, was represented as a Clearance Area, but the Council resolved to take action under Section 11 of the Act. The owner's representative appeared before the Health Committee and offered to execute certain repairs, and give an undertaking to demolish the houses after five years had elapsed. This undertaking was accepted.

CLEARANCE AREAS DEALT WITH DURING 1938.

Clearance Title	Property Involved	No. of Houses	Date of Representa- tion	Date of Council's Resolution	Date of Public Enquiry	Date of Confirmation	Remarks
No. 5	4 to 12 Wilson Brook.....	5	26/ 8/37	26/ 8/37	No objection	28/4/38	
No. 6	48 to 54 John St. & 55 George St.	5	26/ 8/37	26/ 8/38	5/1/38	28/4/38	
No. 7	1 to 31 John St. & 1 Beech St.	16	26/ 8/37	26/ 8/37	5/1/38	28/4/38	
No. 8	5 to 17 Water St.	7	26/ 8/37	26/ 8/37	5/1/38	28/4/38	
No. 9	21 to 27 Water St. &	6	26/ 8/37	26/ 8/37	5/1/38	28/4/38	25 & 27 Water St. excluded.
No. 10	1 & 2 Bostock Court	2	26/ 8/37	26/ 8/37	5/1/38	28/4/38	
No. 11	2 & 4 Forest St.	2	26/ 8/37	26/ 8/37	No objection	28/4/38	
No. 12	32 & 34 Talbot Road	17	26/ 8/37	26/ 8/37	5/1/38	28/4/38	
No. 13	1 to 33 Foundry St.	8	26/ 8/37	26/ 8/37	5/1/38	28/4/38	
No. 14	5 to 19 Rock St.	2	26/ 8/37	26/ 8/37	5/1/38	28/4/38	
No. 15	211 to 213 Stockport Road	3	26/ 8/37	26/ 8/87	5/1/38	28/4/38	
No. 16	390 to 394 Stockport Road	11	23/ 9/37	23/ 9/37	No objection	28/4/38	
No. 17	1 to 13 Leigh Fold	3	23/ 9/37	23/ 9/37	No objection	28/4/38	
No. 18	151 to 155 Lodge Lane	7	23/ 9/37	23/ 9/37	5/1/38	28/4/38	
No. 19	1 to 9 Castle St.,	4	25/11/37	25/11/37	No objection	5/7/38	
No. 20	10 & 12 Commercial Brow	12	25/11/37	Council resolved to treat as individual houses.	5/7/38		
No. 21	1 to 4 School Place.....	11	25/11/37	25/11/37	No objection		
No. 22	2 to 20 Randal St. & 1 Cheapside ..	13	25/11/37	25/11/37	31/5/38	5/7/38	30 Ridling Lane excluded.
No. 23	22 to 36 Ridling Lane,	19	25/11/37	25/11/37	1/3/38	5/7/38	
No. 24	1 to 9 Union St.	37	25/11/37	25/11/37	31/5/38	19/10/38	6 Hoviley & 19 Fernally St. excluded.
No. 25	14 to 22 Stockport Rd., 1 to 4 Bk.	9	25/11/37	25/11/37	1/3/38	5/7/38	
No. 26	Meadow St., 9 to 21 Meadow St. ...	3	21/ 7/38	21/ 7/38	No objection	15/12/38	
	1 to 27, 2 to 34 Fernally St.,						
	6 to 18 Hoviley.....						
	2 to 14 Whitnall St.,						
	1 & 2 Dawber's Yard.....						
	3 to 7 Ridling Lane						

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

<u>Houses found infested.</u>	Found infested.	Disinfested.
Council Houses	9	9
Other Houses	178	31
Totals	187	40

One hundred and forty seven of the 178 houses other than Council houses were found as a result of house-to-house inspections for the purpose of the programme for the elimination of unfit houses and they will be disinfested in due course.

The methods of disinfestation and supervision practised by the Local Authority are substantially as described in detail in the Annual Report for the year 1937.

HOUSES UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION.

In Clearance Areas Confirmed.

	1934.	1935.	1936	1937.	1938.
Houses	7	8	—	127	185

Individual Houses.

The following are the results of action taken:

Health Committee's Decision	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Demolition order to be served	10	39	8	5	20
To be closed for human habitation...	6	10	4	18	11
To remain as dwelling-houses upon acceptance of owner's offer not to re-let on expiry of present tenancy	2	6	—	1	—
To be closed or demolished upon expiry of present ownership (due to serious illness of owner)	3	—	—	—	—
Owner's offer accepted to render house fit for habitation	4	9	—	—	—
Purchased and demolished by Corporation	4	—	2	—	—
Owner's offer accepted to execute repairs and demolish in 5 years ...	—	—	—	—	13
Total number of individual houses finally dealt with during the year ...	29	64	14	24	44
Total number of houses demolished .	4	10	24	—	16
Houses or parts of houses closed and vacated	6	2	2	3	30

Number of Persons to be displaced from houses to be demolished or closed.

From	Families.		Persons.		Total.
			M.	F.	
Clearance Areas,	1934...	7	13	11	24
	1935...	8	11	13	24
	1936...	—	—	—	—
	1937...	123	243	226	469
	1938...	184	249	281	530
Individual					
Houses,	1934...	19	36	40	76
	1935...	50	80	87	167
	1936...	11	11	21	32
	1937...	16	20	26	46
	1938...	43	65	74	139
Total since inception of programme		—	—	—	—
... ..		461	728	779	1507

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

The register of cow-keepers at the close of the year contained 51 names, whilst the number of persons on the register of milk purveyors was 113, of whom 15 retail in the Borough from surrounding districts.

By provision of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, five dealers' licences were granted, two in respect of Accredited, two in respect of Tuberculin Tested, and 1 in respect of Pasteurised Milk. One Supplementary licence for the sale of Pasteurised Milk was also granted.

Gerber Sediment Test.

The following table shows the marks awarded in connection with 88 samples by this method:—

No. of marks awarded.	No. of samples examined.
50	1
45	3
40	10
35	36
30	22
25	9
20	3
15	—
10	3
5	—
0	1
	88

It will be noted that 50 or 56.82 per cent. obtained 35 marks or more.

Test by Inoculation for Tubercle Bacilli.

The figures for the past six years are as shown below :—

Year.	No. of samples examined.	No. of samples found to contain Tubercle Bacilli.	Percentage containing Tubercle Bacilli.
1933	77	8	10.39
1934	83	10	12.05
1935	63	7	11.11
1936	61	9	14.7
1937	51	10	19.68
1938	70	8	11.42

In all cases where positive results were obtained the appropriate County Medical Officer of Health was notified, the offending animal traced where this was possible and destroyed in accordance with the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

The following figures give the quantity of meat and other foods seized or surrendered upon being found unfit for human consumption during the year:—

Meat.

Disease or Condition.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Tuberculosis—				
Bovine	1	0	3	15
Porcine	0	8	1	22
Cirrhosis	0	0	2	13
Injury	0	0	0	25
Abscesses	0	0	1	6
Distoma	0	0	2	4
Natural Death	0	0	1	9
Unsound Bacon	0	0	0	2¼
Unsound Fruit	0	2	0	25
Unsound Canned Meat	0	5	1	0½
	1	18	3	9¾

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number inspected	742	26	...	2191	381
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS :					
Whole carcasses condemned .	...	...	...	1	...
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	13	1	...	...	...
Percentage of number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis	1.75	3.84	...	.0456	...
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :					
Whole carcasses condemned	...	...	...	...	...
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	39	12	...	...	39
Percentage of number in- spected affected with Tuberculosis	5.25	46.15	...	...	10.23

The number of animals killed is not precisely known but approximates the number inspected, every endeavour being made to inspect cattle, calves, and pigs slaughtered in the Borough.

The number of slaughterhouses in present use is 16, four being registered and 12 licensed.

The number of slaughtermen registered in accordance with the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, is 46.

(c) Adulteration of Food.

The list of samples submitted to the Public Analyst for the current year, by the Department, is given below :—

		Samples taken.	
		Formally.	Informally.
Milk	...	35	8
Ground Almonds	...	—	3
Crab	...	—	3
Lobster	...	—	3
Bread	...	—	3
Cocoa	...	—	4
Rice	...	—	4
Sausage	...	—	3
Pepper	...	—	3
Butter	...	—	3
Margarine	...	—	3
Beer	...	—	2
Blackcurrant Jam	...	—	3
Dried Apple Rings	...	—	1
Currants	...	—	2
Potted Meat	...	—	3
		35	51

The following samples were reported not genuine :—

No.	Method.	Article.	Remarks.
302	Formal	Milk	Deficient 8% of Milk Fat.
341	Informal	Sausage	Sulphur Dioxide 105 parts per million.
343	Informal	Sausage	Sulphur Dioxide 207 parts per million.
350	Formal	Milk	Deficient 4% of Milk Fat.
364	Informal	Black-currant Jam	Deficient 4% of fruit according to Full Fruit Standard.

The vendors of samples 302, 350 and 364 were warned. In the case of samples 341 and 343 it was found that notices were displayed as required by the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, and no action was taken.

Nutrition.

Apart from advice given those attending at the various clinics, no propaganda work of a specific nature has been undertaken, nor have any special investigations been carried out.

SECTION III.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of cases notified under the Infectious Diseases Regulations is given in Table 10, and amounts to 199 for the year.

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases notified as suffering from this disease was 77, the cases being distributed throughout the months of the year. It is the usual practice in the Borough to remove practically all cases occurring to the local isolation hospital, the accommodation at which is adequate to carry this into effect without strain upon that reserved for other infections. The usual duration of hospital isolation in uncomplicated cases is for 28 days.

Diphtheria.

The number of cases notified was 89, of which 10 were subsequently not confirmed by bacteriological examination. Among the cases were many who suffered from a severe type of infection and 8 terminated fatally. The incidence of this disease has markedly increased during the past three years in common with the experience of the surrounding industrial areas.

The increased incidence of this disease which has prevailed during the past two years would appear to be diminishing slowly and it is anticipated that the presence of this infection in the area for such a lengthy period, and the introduction of artificial means by immunization, have had the effect of increasing the resistance to its attack.

Artificial immunization has been continued throughout the year, 699 cases having been so treated upon request of parents. It is confidently hoped that by obtaining the immunised state of at least 60 per cent. of the young generation, epidemics of any similar magnitude to that just passing will not recur.

Other Infectious Diseases.

Amongst the non-notifiable diseases, cases of which are brought to the notice of this department by school teachers, the following were reported :—

Measles	297
Whooping Cough	71
Chickenpox	96
Mumps	2

Hospital provision for these infections is at present limited and not until the extensions to the local hospital, contemplated under Section 63 of the Local Government Act, 1929, are provided can any appreciable steps be taken to allow of selection of cases for such treatment.

TABLE 10.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1938.
(Excluding Tuberculosis and Ophthalmia Neonatorum).

Notifiable Disease	Under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 to X	At all ages	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	—	—	4	3	3	29	23	5	9	1	—	—	77	72	—
Diphtheria	—	3	4	8	4	35	15	9	8	2	1	—	*89	79	8
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	1	4	2	2	—	1	5	1	17	4	13
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	6	4	14	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	3	8	11	8	68	40	16	19	6	12	5	199	158	21

*10 of these were not confirmed bacteriologically.

**CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED
DURING THE PAST SIX YEARS.**

Disease	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Scarlet Fever	48	157	45	40	35	73	77
Diphtheria	15	17	50	59	114	184	89
Pneumonia	50	75	27	50	57	44	17
Erysipelas	11	17	10	6	15	13	14
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	—	—	2	1	2	2
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

Disinfection.

In all cases of the Notifiable Infectious Diseases, disinfection of the bedding, clothing, and of the premises is carried out by this department. Two steam disinfectors are available for bedding, etc., one at each Hospital, while Formalin vapour is used for premises and ambulances.

The following are the particulars of disinfection, etc., carried out during the year:—

Scarlet Fever.	Tuberculosis.	Diphtheria.	Meningitis.	Pemphigus.
71	14	81	1	1

Number of beds destroyed (at owners' request)	89
Number of Mattresses destroyed (at owners' request) ...	18
Number of Pillows destroyed (at owners' request)	22
Bundles of Clothing destroyed (at owner's request)	13

**TUBERCULOSIS.—NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING
THE YEAR.**

Age Period.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
10	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	3	—	3	1	1	1	1
20	—	2	—	2	1	2	—	—
25	1	5	1	—	2	3	—	1
35	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
45	3	2	—	—	5	1	—	—
55	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
65 and upwards ...	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Totals	10	13	6	5	13	9	2	2

No action was taken during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, which enforce anyone suffering from Tuberculosis to give up his or her employment in the interests of the General Public. Nor has it been found necessary to take action under section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, which confers powers to compel any person to be removed to hospital on the ground that there is serious risk of infection to other persons.

The District Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. L. I. Henzell, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H., has kindly supplied the following statement regarding Tuberculosis work in the area.

“The following is the summary of work done at the Hyde Dispensary during the year 1938 on persons resident in the Borough of Hyde:—

New Cases examined in 1938.

	Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary			
	Adult.		Child.		Adult.		Child.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Tuberculosis	8	14	—	—	2	1	1	—
Doubtfully Tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Tuberculous	32	30	6	7	—	—	—	—
Totals—Definitely Tuberculous Pulmonary								
	Non-Pulmonary							
Doubtfully Tuberculous								
Non-Tuberculous								

SECTION IV.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Maternity and Child Welfare work is carried out by the Local Authority under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. In addition to the provision of two Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and a Maternity Home, the services of an Assistant Medical Officer and three nurses are available for the work.

Ante-Natal Service.

The Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinic is held every Monday, at Parsonage Street Centre.

The attendances at this clinic were as follows:—

	First. Attendances.	Subsequent. Attendances.	Total.
For 1938	93	243	336

Still Births.

The number of Still Births which took place was 30.

Consultant Services.

The services of the Corporation Obstetrical Consultant are available for abnormal conditions found during the Ante-Natal period. His services are also available for cases in labour at their own homes and which are causing the practitioner undue concern, and for abnormal cases occurring in the Corporation Maternity Home.

Cases of difficult labour and of Puerperal Sepsis are admitted to the Stockport Municipal Hospital for treatment by the Consultant.

Free Meals.

In necessitous cases free dinners are provided for expectant mothers, the meals being consumed in the Mechanics' Institute. Little advantage is taken of this service owing to the fact that the meal cannot be taken to the patient's home.

The Maternity Home.

The Municipal Maternity Home has accommodation for eleven patients and is staffed by a Matron, one Sister and three fully trained Nurses who hold also the certificate of the Central Midwives' Board.

Patients in the Home have the option of being attended by their own medical practitioner, and, if necessary, by a specialist in midwifery, and in order not to debar any class from gaining admission the fees charged are to a certain extent elastic, depending upon the patient's income. In the case of non-residents in Hyde the fees charged are upon a higher scale.

Applications for admission to the Home are made on a prescribed form, and options are given to the applicants regarding (a) the type of ward, (b) the attendance of doctor and midwife or midwife only, (c) the payment of full or reduced fees.

It is a rule that no patient is admitted who has not been examined ante-natally prior to admission.

It is to be noted that 32 per cent. of the patients were non-residents in the Borough for whom the reduced scale of charges does not apply.

TABLE 11.—MATERNITY HOME STATISTICS— 1938.

	From 1.10.31 to 31.12.32.	Dur- ing 1933	Dur- ing 1934	Dur- ing 1935	Dur- ing 1936	Dur- ing 1937	Dur- ing 1938
No. of Patients who made appli- cation... ..	115	148	186	206	180	191	230
„ admitted	97	131	181	196	171	190	189
„ „ (at full fee)... ..	51	64	94	119	125	147	161
„ „ (at reduced fee) ...	44	65	85	74	45	43	68
„ „ *(free)	2	2	2	3	1	—	1
„ „ (residents in Hyde)	85	103	139	141	111	122	128
„ „ (non-res. in Hyde).	12	28	42	55	60	68	61
„ „ Attended by Consul- tant	2	2	2	3	2	2	3
„ „ Attended by family doctor at con- finement	38	52	43	87	88	83	104
„ „ Attended by family doctor after con- finement	8	14	39	21	25	52	27
„ „ Attended by Nurses only	55	79	138	88	82	55	58
„ „ Transferred to Hos- pital for special treatment	2	1	—	2	2	2	3
„ „ Who were Ante- Natally examined by Medical Officer	52	54	52	62	27	31	35
„ „ Who were Ante- Natally examined by private doctor	50	77	129	134	144	159	154
Percentage of Confinements (Hyde Residents) in the Home of Total for Borough	22	30	34	36	40	36	35
Average number of patients in residence per day throughout the year	3.9	5.1	7.2	8.1	6.7	7.07	7.58
Average duration of stay (in days) in Home per patient ...	14.9	14.3	14.5	15.1	14.38	14.11	14.55
Total number of patient days ...	1445	1884	2628	2964	2459	2681	2759

*Fee paid by donor of Home or Voluntary Ladies' Committee.

Month.	No.	No. of Births.		No. of Deaths.	
	Admitted.	Alive.	Still-born.	Infants.	Mothers.
January	10	10	—	—	—
February... ..	9	9	—	—	—
March	11	11	—	—	—
April	12	11	1	—	—
May	20	20	—	1	—
June	15	15	—	—	—
July	17	17	—	—	—
August	16	16	1	—	—
September	18	18	—	—	—
October	15	15	—	—	—
November	25	25	—	—	—
December	21	21	—	—	—
Total	189	188	2	1	—

Maternal Mortality.

The Corporation has an arrangement with Stockport Municipal Hospital whereby cases of Difficult Labour and Puerperal Sepsis are sent for treatment.

The numbers sent for treatment were as follows:—

Difficult Labour	10
Puerperal Sepsis	3

The cost of maintenance and treatment is borne by the Corporation, and the patients are expected to contribute towards same according to their financial ability.

The number of women who died from causes ascribed to child birth was as follows:—

Puerperal Sepsis	—
Other Puerperal Causes... ..	1

Infantile Mortality.

The number of infants who died before attaining their first birthday was 20, details of which are given in the following table:—

TABLE 12.

CAUSES OF DEATH AMONGST CHILDREN, 1938.

Causes of Death	AGE											
	1st Four Weeks				1st Three Months				The Four Quarters			
	0—1	2	3	4	*0	1	2	3	*0—1	2	3	4
a { Congenital Malformations Prematurity Icterus Neonatorum Atelectasis Marasmus	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...

b { Pneumonia Bronchitis Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...

c { Encephalitis Convulsions Meningitis Gastro enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
d Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
All Causes	10	1	...	..	11	2	...	...	13	4	2	1
												20

* This column includes all deaths in preceding columns.

It should be noted that of the total, 45 per cent. of the children died from causes largely attributable to their existence prior to birth, and that 50 per cent. died within the first week of life.

The Infant Mortality Rate calculated upon the number of such deaths per thousand births registered is therefore 53.4 compared with a figure of 53 for the country as a whole, and 57 for the 126 largest towns.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

These are open upon the following days:—

Day.	Hour.	Clinic.	Med. Officer present.	Weigh- ing.	Sale of Foods
Monday,.....	2 to 4.30 p.m.	Rosemount ...	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Tuesday ...	10.30 to 12 noon.	Parsonage St.	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Wednesday... ..	2 to 4.30 p.m.	Parsonage St.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Thursday	2 to 4.30 p.m.	Parsonage St.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Saturday	10 to 12 noon.	Parsonage St.	No.	No.	Yes.

Owing to the necessity for dealing with the increased amount of work at the Ante-Natal Clinic it is still necessary to restrict the number of occasions upon which a Medical Officer attended the Rosemount Clinic to two sessions per month.

The Attendances were as follows :—

Attendance of Children.

	Parsonage St.	Rosemount.	Total
First attendances under 1 year	244	58	302
Subsequent attendances under 1 year	5520	1364	6884
	5764	1422	7186
First attendance of 1-5 year old children	39	8	47
Subsequent attendances of 1-5 year old children	2329	672	3001
Totals	2368	680	3048
Medical Consultations	1535	192	1727

Opthalmia Neonatorum.

The following particulars asked for by the Ministry of Health are given in tabular form :—

Cases Notified.	Treated at Home.	In Hospital	Vision un- impaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
3	3	—	3	—	—	—

Home Visits.

The number of visits paid by the Health Visitors were as follows :—

First Visits to Expectant Mothers	54
Subsequent Visits paid to Expectant Mothers	51
First Visits paid <i>re</i> newly-born infants	354
Subsequent Visits paid <i>re</i> newly-born infants	1673
Total Visits paid <i>re</i> children 1-5 years of age... ..	1712
Other Visits (Deaths, Stillbirths, etc.)	51
Total	<hr/> 3895 <hr/>

Home Nursing.

No provision has as yet been made for the home nursing of cases of Infectious Disease which are not admitted to Hospital. Without additional nurses it is quite impossible to undertake this work.

Supply of Milk, etc.

The following statement gives the details concerning the milk thus distributed :—

	£	s.	d.
Pints of Milk supplied free of cost, 15,930, at a cost of	232	7	11
Pints of Milk supplied at 50 per cent. cost, 14 at a cost of	0	1	10½
Pints of Milk supplied at 75 per cent. cost, 54, at a cost of	0	11	9
Total, 15,998 Pints, at a cost of	<hr/> £233	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 6½ <hr/> <hr/>

	£	s.	d.
Packets of Dried Milk, supplied free of cost, at			
1/4 packet, 1,474½, at a cost of	98	5	9
Packets of Dried Milk, supplied free of cost, at			
1/2 per packet, 2,557½, at a cost of	149	3	9
	<hr/>		
	£257	9	6
	<hr/>		

In addition 5,074½ packets were sold to mothers who could afford the full price, costing £303 14 3

The supply of milk and other nourishments free or at less than cost price to cases where the family circumstances do not permit of sufficient being provided are as follows:—

- (a) Expectant mothers receive 1lb. dried milk and cod liver oil weekly. Free dinners are provided in addition, but only in very rare cases are these appreciated for domestic reasons.
- (b) Nursing mothers receive 1lb. dried milk during the time the infant is breast fed.
- (c) Infants are allowed an adequate supply of dried milk and cod liver oil until 9 months of age and thereafter until 18 months of age one pint of fresh milk is provided in lieu of dried milk.
- (d) Children over 18 months and under 5 years are eligible for milk and other nourishments.

Dental Scheme.

The care of the teeth both before the birth of the child and during the nursing period is one of considerable importance.

One session per week of the Corporation Dental Surgeon's time is allotted for Maternity and Child Welfare cases, and the following table indicates the extent of the work.

The Dental Clinic is held in the Mechanics' Institute, and was open upon 41 half-days during the year. The following figures relate to the work done:—

Attendances made by Children under 5 years of age for treatment	50
Attendances made by Nursing or Expectant Mothers	319
Number of Individual Children treated	42
Number of Individual Mothers treated	176
Number of Temporary Teeth extracted	50
Number of Permanent Teeth extracted	361
Number of Temporary Teeth filled	14
Number of Permanent Teeth filled	—
Local Anæsthetics	167
General Anæsthetics	8
Dressings, etc.	179
Dentures fitted (upper and lower)	10
Upper Plates fitted	7
Lower Plates fitted	2
Repairs	39

CHILDREN'S ACT, 1908.

The Health Visitors act as Infant Life Visitors, and discharge the duties required of them under the above Act. During the year one boarded-out child was kept under observation.

SECTION V.

POLICE SURGEON'S REPORT.

The strength of the Borough Police Force is as follows:
1 Chief Constable 2 Inspectors, 7 Sergeants, and 30 Constables.

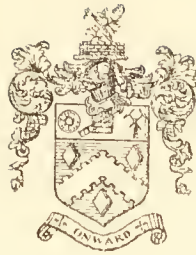
On the whole, considering the nature of a police constable's duty, carried out in all types of weather and exposed to the dangers while attending fires, the general health remains satisfactory.

During the year 1938, 92 days were lost through illness as compared with 168 last year, amongst members of the force. This gives an average loss per man of 2.3 days.

The following is a list of examinations carried out during the year:—

Number of Police Constables at Town Hall... ..	40
„ Police Constables at their homes	33
„ Recruits medically examined	1
„ Cases of Drunkenness, etc., at Police Station	6

It is pleasing to record the assistance given by the Chief Constable and his Officers in all matters arising in connection with this branch of the work. Without the close co-operation which exists the duties would be much more onerous.



HYDE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

BY THE

School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR

1938.

F. W. CAMPBELL BROWN, M.D.,
Ch.B., D.P.H.

HYDE :

Andrew & Co. Ltd., "Herald & Reporter" Office, Hamnett Street.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Chairman—(Councillor REV. J. S. BURGESS).

Alderman A. HOLLAND.

„ G. H. D. PICKTHALL.

Councillor HOWE.

„ BREERTON.

„ SMITHSON.

„ BARTON.

„ COOK.

„ BURNS.

„ Mrs. BAYES.

Mrs. ADAMSON.

Mrs. HORSFIELD.

Mr. J. WESTBROOK.

Rev. E. V. DAWSON.

Mr. A. H. FAWLEY.

Mr. G. S. RFDERN.

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

School Medical Officer (and Medical Officer of Health) :

FREDERICK W. CAMPBELL BROWN, M.D., D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officer, etc.

COLIN STARKIE, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., B.Sc.,
D.P.H.

School Dentist :

MURIEL C. MANWOOD, L.D.S. (Glas.).

School Nurses and Health Visitors :

xo MISS I. BURRILL.

vxo MISS C. BRETT.

vxo MISS F. LONSDALE.

v Health Visitor's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.

x Certificate of Central Midwives' Board.

o State Registered Nurse.

Clerical Staff (Part Time) :

MISS GERTRUDE H. STAMP.

MISS MARY WHITEHEAD.

MISS RUTH OGDEN.

MISS EDITH G. PEARSON

(Resigned 19th February, 1938).

MISS JESSIE WARREN

(Appointed 14th June, 1938).

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.
HYDE.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Education Committee,

Borough of Hyde.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

I have pleasure in submitting to you my
Annual Report on the health of the school
children in the Borough for the year 1938.

The arrangement of the sections follows,
in the main, the suggestions contained in a
recent Memorandum issued by the Board of
Education.

The report in general reviews the work
of the School Medical Service and the
statistics serve as a guide to the various
types of ailment from which the school child
is prone to suffer, one effect of which is the
lowering of attendance.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

F. W. C. BROWN.

March, 1939.

I.—SCHOOLS IN THE AREA.

The number of Elementary Schools in the area is nine, four of which are Council Schools. The Secondary School is under the control of the County Council, so therefore does not come within the scheme for Medical Supervision of this Department.

The following tables give the average number on the Registers, and the average attendances at each school during the year.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE STATISTICS.

Year ended 31st December, 1938.

OLDER SCHOLARS.

SCHOOL	Times Open	Average No. on Register		Average Attendance		Percentage of Attendance	
		over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5
Flowery Field C.—Boys'.	411	235	—	213	—	91	—
„ „ Girls'...	410	259	—	237	—	92	—
Gee Cross C.—Mixed	408	131	—	119	—	91	—
Gee Cross Trinity—Mixed.	409	120	—	107	—	89	—
Godley—Mixed	407	160	—	147	—	92	—
Greenfield St. C.—Senior	415	257	—	227	—	88	—
Leigh Street C.—Boys' ...	410	263	—	244	—	93	—
„ „ Girls' ...	410	237	—	220	—	93	—
Newton C.E.—Mixed	403	190	—	167	—	88	—
St. George's C.E.—Mixed .	406	306	—	287	—	94	—
St. Paul's R.C.—Mixed ...	407	149	—	133	—	89	—
Totals		2307		2101		91	

JUNIORS AND INFANTS.

SCHOOL	Times Open	Average No. on Register		Average Attendance		Percentage of Attendance	
		over 5	under 5	over 5	under 3	over 5	under 5
Flowery Field C. ... Inf.	384	128	47	105	30	82	64
Gee Cross C. „	408	45	17	36	10	80	59
Gee Cross Trinity.. „	409	36	12	30	4	83	33
Godley „	381	59	32	48	19	81	59
Greenfield St. C.—Junior.	415	190	49	163	33	86	67
Leigh Street C. Inf.	400	133	64	111	44	83	69
Newton C.E. „	357	105	35	81	20	77	57
St. George's C.E. „	378	78	37	65	20	83	54
St. Paul's R.C. „	407	56	24	46	14	82	58
Totals		830	317	685	194	83	61

II.—SCHOOL MEDICAL PREMISES AND STAFF.

Staff.

The necessity for additional medical assistance, mainly due to the extension of medical services other than those provided for the elementary school children, has been met by the extension of the previous part-time assistance to one of whole-time service for the Borough. Dr. Starkie was, on the 1st April appointed full-time Assistant Medical Officer. The effect upon the school medical service has been to overtake much accumulated arrears of work, and to render the normal work to be more efficiently carried out.

The increasing amount of time required for adequately covering the amount of work entailed in the examination and treatment of the teeth of all age groups has also been remedied by the extension of the number of sessions devoted to this service from six to ten sessions per week. The arrangement whereby the Dental Surgeon devoted four sessions to the Glossop Education Committee has been terminated, and the whole-time service of the dentist has been made available since September of this year.

The effect of this will be to extend the scope of the work so as to include the older age groups of children in the scheme for annual, or possibly bi-annual examination of children, from their entry on the school registers until the leaving age.

Premises.

The School Clinic is situated in a central position of the town to which easy access is possible for the majority of the school population. The accommodation consists of waiting rooms, a consultation room, a dental surgery, a minor ailment dressing room and a refraction room.

Extra accommodation has been provided during the year by the inclusion of two vacant rooms adjoining those occupied for clinical purposes. The need for such additional accommodation has been rendered necessary by the extension of the dental services, and the inclusion of immunisation as part of the school medical service.

The accommodation is now adequate so far as floor space goes, although the furnishings are not in keeping with modern up-to-date clinics. With the prospect, however, of new premises being provided in the near future, no endeavour has been made to renew furnishings or re-decorate the rooms.

The arrangements in operation for the attendance at the school clinic are set out in the table overleaf.

SCHOOL CLINIC—MECHANICS INSTITUTE.

Day	Clinic	Hour	Staff in Charge
Monday	Minor Ailments Ophthalmic Dental	9—11 a.m. 11—12-30 p.m. 9—12-30 p.m. 2—4-30 p.m.	Medical Officer Medical Officer Dental Surgeon
Tuesday	Minor Ailments Dental	9—11 a.m. 9—12-30 p.m. 2—4-30 p.m.	Nurse Dental Surgeon
Wednesday	Minor Ailments Ophthalmic Dental	9—11 a.m. 10—11 a.m. 9—12-30 p.m. 2—4-30 p.m.	Nurse Medical Officer Dental Surgeon
Thursday	Minor Ailments Ophthalmic Dental	9—11 a.m. 11—12-30 p.m. 9—12-30 p.m. 2—4-30 p.m.	Medical Officer Medical Officer Dental Surgeon
Friday	Minor Ailments Dental	9—11 a.m. 9—12-30 p.m. 2—4-30 p.m.	Nurse Dental Surgeon
Saturday	Minor Ailments Immunisation	9—11 a.m. 10—11-30 a.m.	Nurse Medical Officer

INSTRUCTION RE ATTENDANCE AT CLINICS.

Minor Ailment: Hours and conditions of attendance, unless by written appointment are as follows:—

1. A Child attending the School Clinic must do so regularly in accordance with the days and times stated by the School Medical Officer.
2. A Child who is excused or excluded from School attendance must produce evidence of this to the Head Teacher, but must not for any other reason attend school without the permission of the School Medical Officer.
3. After being certified "fit" a child must return to School without delay, and if required to attend the Clinic for further treatment must do so from School on the dates and times stated.
4. Should an excused or excluded child discontinue attending the Clinic without being certified "fit" by the School Medical Officer, a Medical Certificate from the family doctor must be produced to the Head Teacher, or School Attendance Officer.
5. Hours of attendance (unless by special written appointment):—

All excluded children	9-15 a.m.	Flowery Field	} 10-30 a.m.
		Holy Trinity	
St. George's Greenfield Street	} 9-30 a.m.	Gee Cross	
		St. Mary's	
Leigh Street	10.0 a.m.	St. Paul's Godley	

Defective Vision: Attendance is arranged by written appointment only. Any child, however, who in the opinion of a teacher or parent is unable to see normally can be sent to the Minor Ailment Clinic for preliminary examination by a Medical Officer.

Dental: Attendance is arranged by written appointment following routine inspection at school by the dentist, but any child suffering from severe pain arising from the teeth can be sent at any of the times during which the Clinic is open.

Immunisation: Forms for appointment are available at the Clinic and must be signed by a parent before treatment is provided.

Orthopædic and U.V.R. Treatment: Attendance at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Parsonage Street, is arranged by appointment made at Routine Medical Inspections in school or at the Minor Ailment session at the Mechanics Institute.

III.—CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER HEALTH SERVICES.

The Staff employed upon School Medical inspection and treatment is one and the same as that carrying out a corresponding service for the pre-school child. Continuity of supervision of the child from infancy till the school-leaving age is therefore possible.

IV.—MEDICAL INSPECTION AT SCHOOLS.

(1) *Routine Inspection*.—These inspections have been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Board of Education and the children examined were of the following age groups, viz. :—

Entrants, Intermediates (8 years of age) and Leavers (12 years of age).

The object of such inspections is to detect any predisposing or obvious defect which is preventing or likely to prevent the child obtaining full benefit from the educational facilities provided.

The number examined was 995.

The number of parents who attended at the times of inspection were as follows :—

Parents of Entrants... ..	281
Parents of Intermediates	222
Parents of Leavers	139
	<hr/>
Total	642
	<hr/>

The fact that 15.7 per cent. of the cases examined were found to require medical attention, proves the need of this service. In addition to these, 23.1 per cent. were considered cases to be kept under observation.

(2) *Special Inspections*.—Children of all ages come under this category and are referred to the Medical Officer for an opinion either at the School Clinic or during his visit to school to carry out the Routine examinations. The number examined was 1073.

(3)—*Re-inspections*.—All children found defective during Routine or Special Inspection are re-examined periodically until the condition has been remedied. The number examined in this category was 2,897.

The details and classification of these inspections are recorded in Tables I and II.

V.—FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

Dr. Starkie writes:—

(a) Nutrition.

“ This subject is of great concern to the people of Hyde, where, during the year 1938, there was an average of over 18 per cent. of the employable males who were unable to find employment.

It is perhaps of some significance that during this same year, over 18 per cent. of the school children examined at the routine inspections showed definite signs of malnutrition, and that only about 7 per cent. could be classified as of “Excellent Nutrition.”

When the above facts are considered, and when it is shewn that 47 per cent. of the school children had teeth so defective as to require treatment, which of course is due in almost every case to malnutrition at some period of the child's life, it becomes evident that the conditions classed as “malnutrition” are responsible, directly or indirectly, for more ill-health than any other single cause.

The question naturally arises as to the reason for so much malnutrition, and the answer is neither easy nor simple to give, because there are multiple causes.

By far the most important of these, is lack of the necessary kind of food either at some very important growing period or throughout life. The most serious damage caused by insufficiency of the necessary foods occurs during the antenatal period and the first five years of life, at which period, shortage causes irreparable damage. It is during this time that the whole physical foundation of the human body is formed, and unless sound building materials are available, nothing but a weak structure can result. As with anything else built on a poor foundation, the individual is weakened and so requires frequent and expensive “patching up,” and suffers much avoidable ill-health.

The reasons for insufficiency of the necessary foods are two-fold. Firstly there is the shortage of money to spend on the foods, and secondly there is both ignorance of, and prejudice against many of the excellent foods available.

Steps have been taken to remedy this major cause of malnutrition, as described in other parts of this report, but inspections show that very much more remains to be accomplished before any degree of complacency is justified.

With regard to the other causes of malnutrition, lack of sufficient rest is the most serious. Luckily it is not a matter of finance as to whether or not sufficient rest be taken; it is entirely a matter of discipline and wisdom exercised by parents. Unfortunately, the tired, listless appearance of very many of our school children shows only too clearly how such discipline and wisdom is sadly lacking, much to the immediate and future detriment of the population.

The other causes of malnutrition, such as poor environment, infectious diseases, and congenital weakness are very much less serious than lack of food and insufficient rest."

(b) Uncleanliness.

The School Nurses are primarily responsible for detecting verminous conditions amongst the children. For this purpose regular visits are paid by them to the schools, when every child is examined. Of the 10,080 examinations made, 345 or 3.4 per cent. were considered not clean in this respect. The standard set is that no case harbouring a single nit is classed as clean.

(c) Minor Ailments.

The conditions grouped under this heading are enumerated in Table IV, Group 1, at the end of this report. The majority are treated at the School Clinic, where 5,672 attendances were made by children and 2,338 by parents. Your Medical Officers examined 999 new cases and re-examined 1,665 cases.

Cases of severe Ringworm of the scalp are referred to the Manchester Skin Hospital for X-Ray Treatment—there, however, have been none for the year 1938.

(d) Visual Defects.

The eyesight of all children is tested at eight years of age, and again at twelve years of age, as a matter of routine procedure.

The additional medical assistance has allowed of a further session to be devoted to the examination of eyesight, and this year it has been possible for the first time to overtake the accumulated number of cases which previously had formed a long waiting list for spectacles to be provided.

Of the 680 routine examinations of eight and twelve years old children, 75 or approximately 11.0 per cent., were found to require spectacles.

The Eye Clinic is held three times weekly, and the majority of the children obtain their spectacles through the Authority's Scheme, whereby there is no cost to the parents for the examination and the prescribing of spectacles. The cost of the spectacles never exceeds 4s., and in necessitous cases this cost may be borne partially or wholly by the local Education Authority.

The Medical Officers examined 154 children (including re-examination of previously tested cases).

The full cost was paid for by the parents in 111 cases, and 3 supplied at reduced cost. In 17 cases the spectacles were supplied free of cost and in 4 instances the children had failed to obtain them by the end of the year.

(e) Nose and Throat Defects.

The number of new cases found to have Chronic Tonsillitis, Adenoids, or both combined was 102, while a further 44 were recorded as requiring to be kept under observation for the same cause.

Under the provision of the Local Authority's Scheme, 30 operations were carried out in Ashton Infirmary by a consultant surgeon, and every case subsequently examined by your Medical Officers with a view to the results obtained. Of these 13 paid the full cost of £1 11s. 6d., 11 paid part of the cost, and 6 obtained operative treatment free of cost. A further 5 cases are known to have been operated upon privately, at hospitals or at their own homes.

Only in those cases where ailments are considered to be due to the unhealthy condition of the nose and throat has operative treatment been advised by your Medical Officers.

(f) Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.

Cases of "discharging ears" continued to be treated as minor ailments at the School Clinic, but the number found does not at present warrant the provision of specialist treatment.

Three deaf children are attending Henshaw's School for the Deaf.

(g) Dental Disease.

Dental Inspection was carried out in all the elementary schools in Hyde during 1938. Of the 3,223 children examined 51.7 per cent. were found to require treatment. Of those notified that treatment was considered necessary 82.3 per cent. accepted and attended the Clinic for such treatment. This acceptance rate is considered highly satisfactory and proves that the majority of parents appreciate what is offered in the nature of conservative treatment.

By the extended service now being provided, the observations and recommendations made in the report for 1937 have been met.

(h) Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

The Education Committee pays £40 per annum to the Hyde Orthopaedic After-Care Committee in return for which any cases coming under this category may be examined by an Orthopaedic Surgeon at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

Treatment in the form of massage, remedial exercises, electrical therapy, and artificial sunlight is provided for such cases as this is required, whilst corrective splints are obtainable at cost price or less, depending upon the extent of the family income.

There are 12 crippled children of school age who are crippled to an extent which will not allow them to take part in the exercises or games usually engaged in as part of the normal school curriculum.

Careful note has been taken to discover the number of deformities, however slight, among the children examined during routine inspection. This amounted to 7.1 per cent. The bulk of the cases consist of curvature of the spine through incorrect posture, poorly developed chest, etc.—conditions which arise from the lack of adequate and suitable physical training. Of these 52 have received a course of remedial exercises at the Orthopaedic Clinic.

No physical instructor has as yet been appointed.

In addition, cases suffering from debility, anæmia and prolonged convalescence can obtain artificial sunlight treatment at this clinic, the numbers being 115.

The Hyde Orthopaedic After-Care Committee have not so far been in a financial position to provide special hospital arrangements for the admission of cases of crippling such as from time to time arise as the result of Infantile Paralysis and Tuberculosis of bones and joints. It is nevertheless the duty of Education Authorities to make such provision in their schemes for Orthopaedic cases of school age. The sum of £40 paid by the Education Committee allows only for treatment which is possible at the local Orthopaedic Clinic, and is entirely inadequate for cases which require special hospital treatment such as the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Hospital at Oswestry. Fortunately, cases of this type do not occur frequently, but that such provision has not so far been made should be borne in mind.

VI.—Following Up and Other Work Of The School Nurses.

The School Nurses paid home visits as under:—

In connection with children found defective	524
In connection with infectious diseases	151
	<hr/>
	675
	<hr/>

The duties also include the preparation of children, prior to their routine examination by a doctor and at which they attend, attendance at re-inspection sessions in the schools, the examination of all children three times annually for uncleanness, and attendance at the clinics to carry out treatment advised by the Medical Officers.

VII.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following is a summary of infectious disease incidence during the past twelve years.

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Scarlet Fever	46	33	150	143	82	35	83	32	29	20	60	55
Diphtheria	35	29	14	32	8	12	4	34	26	84	119	48
Measles	111	156	4	359	23	657	15	276	4	264	3	297
Whooping Cough .	35	37	165	10	87	41	79	13	59	63	77	71
Chicken Pox	216	39	111	107	30	174	44	244	196	49	53	96
Mumps... ..	59	1	8	97	307	22	46	5	10	443	—	2

Diphtheria.

The epidemic of this disease, which had been prevalent during the previous two years, abated in March of the present year. The number of cases in school children which occurred during the previous two years, abated in March of the present cases reported since that period has fallen to the average for non-epidemic periods.

Immunisation.

One session per week is devoted to this work, and during the 41 sessions held 699 requests for treatment were received.

In the case of children under 11 years of age, A.P. Toxoid is administered in two doses, *i.e.*, 0.3 c.c. followed in fourteen days by 0.5 c.c., while those over this age are given three doses of 1 c.c. T.A.F. at fourteen days interval.

No child completely immunised has contracted the disease.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES OCCURRING AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN DURING THE YEAR 1938.

School.	Scarlet		German		Whooping		Chicken					
	Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Measles.	Cough.	Pox.	Mumps.					
Leigh Street	22	...	8	...	1	...	51	...	29	...	—	
Flowery Field	5	...	11	...	—	...	60	...	26	...	1	
Greenfield Street	9	...	7	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	
St. George's C.E.	3	...	1	...	—	...	36	...	8	...	32	
St. Mary's	6	...	13	...	—	...	60	...	18	...	1	
Gee Cross Council	1	...	—	...	—	...	31	...	5	...	—	
Holy Trinity	3	...	—	...	—	...	12	...	4	...	—	
St. John's	2	...	5	...	—	...	26	...	2	...	31	
St. Paul's R.C.	2	...	2	...	2	...	21	...	8	...	2	
County and Other	2	...	1	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	
Totals	55	...	48	...	3	...	297	...	71	...	96	2

DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES OCCURRING AMONGST SCHOOL CHILDREN DURING THE
YEAR 1938.

Month.	Scarlet		German		Measles.	Whooping		Chicken	Mumps.	Totals.					
	Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Cough		Pox.									
January	4	...	16	...	—	...	5	...	11	...	...	41	
February	4	...	10	...	—	...	5	...	29	...	...	62	
March	1	...	7	...	—	...	—	...	24	...	...	121	
April	—	...	2	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	2	67			
May	3	...	3	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	...	49	
June	8	...	1	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	...	60	
July	7	...	6	...	2	...	—	...	8	...	...	49	
August	6	...	2	...	—	...	3	...	22	...	...	41	
September	1	...	—	...	1	...	22	...	—	...	...	24	
October	7	...	1	...	—	...	5	...	—	...	...	13	
November	5	...	—	...	—	...	29	...	—	...	...	34	
December	9	...	—	...	—	...	2	...	—	...	...	11	
Totals	55	...	48	...	3	...	297	...	71	...	96	...	2	...	572

During the year fifteen certificates were granted to schools where the attendances fell below 60 per cent. for any one week due to infectious diseases.

Certificates were granted in the following instances:—

School.	Disease	Certificates				Period			
		Granted.				D. M. Y.			
Flowery F. Infants	Measles	...	...	...	3 28	3 38	to	13 4	38
St. John's Infants	Chicken Pox	...	...	...	1 7	3 38	to	11 3	38
	Measles	...	...	...	1 11	4 38	to	13 4	38
	Measles	...	...	...	1 25	4 38	to	29 4	38
St. George's Infants	Measles	...	...	...	2 23	5 38	to	3 6	38
	Chicken Pox	...	...	...	1 8	8 38	to	12 8	38
Leigh St. Infants...	Chicken Pox	...	...	...	1 14	2 38	to	18 2	38
St. Mary's Infants	Measles	...	...	...	5 14	3 38	to	13 4	38

VIII.—PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK.

The School Canteen continues to occupy the ground floor of the Mechanics' Institute and dinners provided on the days upon which the children attend school. No meals are served upon Saturday, Sunday or during holiday periods.

The children to whom free dinners are served are selected according to the paucity of the family income, and all are medically examined upon two occasions annually.

The daily allowance per child of the food stuffs provided is as follows:—

Meat	...	...	...	...	1½ ozs.
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	7 ozs.
Bread	...	...	...	...	3 ozs.
Milk...	...	...	...	...	1/3rd pint.

One apple or orange upon three days each week.

MENU.

Monday	Stew.	} Potatoes, Vegetables, 1/3 pint Milk, Bread and Jam, Apples, Oranges.
Tuesday	...	...	...	...	...	Potato Pie.
Wednesday	...	...	...	...	...	Stew.
Thursday	...	...	...	...	...	Potato Hash.
Friday	...	...	...	...	...	Stew.

The following table gives the particulars regarding the numbers of meals served:—

Month.	No. of Meals Provided.	Daily Average Attendance for Meals.
January	841	55
February	1090	57
March	1408	64
April	825	62
May	1201	60
June... ..	950	62
July	1235	61
August	614	63
September	473	48
October	976	51
November	1168	53
December	693	53
	<hr/> 11474 <hr/>	

Average cost per meal, Food (including Milk at meal)	3.61d.
“ “ “ “ Service only	5.61d.
“ “ “ “ “ Food and Service	9.22d.

Supply of Milk in Schools.

The arrangements at present in force are for the supply of Pasteurised Milk at the schools at a cost of ½d. for 1/3rd pint daily.

The milk is consumed at 10-30 a.m.

The number of children taking this milk at the termination of the year was 1,693, or 56.8 per cent., whilst in addition 126 children were taking some form of malted milk.

Under-nourished children whose parents are unable to pay for the milk are supplied with the milk free of cost, the number recommended by your Medical Officer being 307.

No complaints are being received regarding the pasteurised milk and your Medical Officers undoubtedly feel less concerned regarding the risks of tubercular and other milk borne infections occurring among the children who consume milk in school.

IX.—BATHS AND SWIMMING.

The older scholars in the schools attend the Public Baths as part of the School Curriculum, and at a cost borne by the Education Committee. Teachers accompany the children, and instructions are given in Swimming, Life Saving, etc.

In order to encourage this form of exercise, prizes are awarded annually.

In addition, the Baths Committee grant 30 free season tickets entitling the holders to the use of the Corporation Baths. These are competed for annually.

X.—CO-OPERATION.

The assistance given to the members of the Medical Staff by Teachers and the School Attendance Officer is appreciated. Lack of accommodation occasions difficulties in some schools, but the interest shown by the teachers in the work of medical and dental inspection renders these difficulties less acute than might otherwise be the case. The teachers help to a great extent in insisting upon the attendance at clinics of those children for whom appointments have been made for treatment. Every endeavour is made to prevent wastage of time which may occur by such attendances.

The work of the Medical Services has a definite bearing upon the school attendance, and for this reason constant touch is maintained with the School Attendance Officer.

XI.—PARENTS' PAYMENTS.

In all cases where operations for Tonsils and Adenoids, X-Ray treatment of Ringworm, the provision of Spectacles and the supply of nourishments are prescribed, it is incumbent upon the parents to provide a statement of income, etc., upon the consideration of which the amount of payment for such treatment is decided.

In the case of minor ailments and dental treatment contribution boxes are provided in the School Clinic, and in the schools.

XII.—BYE-LAWS WITH RESPECT TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

The number of children to whom Medical Certificates were granted during the year was 72. These children are allowed to do such work as selling newspapers, delivering milk, etc., after school hours, provided their physical condition is not adversely affected thereby, so as to cause loss of school attendance.

XIII.—JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.

Special attention is being paid to the physical condition of those children about to leave school and take up employment. Only in cases where serious defects are present do your Medical Officers take steps to have these brought to the notice of the local Employment Exchange.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS (see note a).

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

No. of Code Group Inspections. (See note b.)

Entrants	315
Second Age Group	324
Third Age Group	356
Total	995
Number of other Routine Inspections	Nil.
(see note c.)	

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	1073
(see note d)	
Number of Re-Inspections	2897
(see note e)	
Total	3970

C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of individual children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases):—

Group.	For defective vision (excluding squint).	For all other conditions recorded in Table II A.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Entrants ... ..	...	20	20
Second Age Group... ..	27	31	58
Third Age Group	48	30	78
Total (Prescribed Groups) ...	75	81	156
Other Routine Inspections ...	...	...	...
Grant Total	75	81	156

NOTES ON TABLE I.

(a) The return refers to a complete calendar year.

(b) This heading relates solely to the routine medical inspection of the three ordinary age groups, i.e., to medical inspection carried out:—

(i) in compliance with Article 17 of the Consolidated Regulations relating to Special Services—Grant Regulations No. 19;

(ii) on the school premises (or at a place specially sanctioned by the Board);

(iii) for the purpose of making a report on each child on the lines of the approved Schedule set out in Circular 582.

(c) Under this heading may be recorded routine inspections, if any, of children who do not fall under the three prescribed age-groups, e.g., routine inspections of a fourth age-group or of other groups of children, as distinct from those who are individually selected on account of some suspected ill-health for "Special" Inspection.

(d) A special inspection is a medical inspection by the School Medical Officer himself or by one of the Medical Officers on his staff of a child specially selected or referred for such inspection, i.e., not inspected at a routine medical inspection as defined above. Such children may be selected by the Medical Officer during a visit to the school or may be referred to him by the Teachers, School Nurses, Attendance Officers, Parents, or otherwise. It is immaterial for the purpose of this heading whether the children are inspected at the School or at the Inspection Clinic or elsewhere. If a child happens to come before the School Medical Officer for special inspection during a year in which it falls into one of the routine groups, the routine inspection should be entered in Part A of Table I, and its special inspection in Part B. The inspection to be recorded under the heading of special inspections should be only the first inspection of the child so referred for a particular defect. If a child who has been specially inspected for one defect is subsequently specially inspected for another defect, such subsequent inspection should be recorded as a Special Inspection and not as a Re-inspection.

(e) Under this heading should be entered the medical inspections of children who as the result of a routine or special inspection come up later on for subsequent re-inspection, whether at the School or at the Inspection Clinic. The first inspection in every case will be entered as a routine or special inspection as the case may be. Every subsequent inspection of the same defect will be entered as a re-inspection.

Care should be taken to see that nothing is included under the head of special inspections or re-inspections except such inspections as are defined above. Attendances for treatment by a Nurse, or for examinations by anyone other than a Doctor on the staff of the School Medical Service, should not be recorded as medical inspections. If, however, at any such attendance a child is also examined by one of the Authority's Medical Officers, this should be recorded as a special inspection or re-inspection as the case may be, even if treatment is also given; but such attendance may also of course be recorded as an attendance for treatment.

TABLE II.

**A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year
Ended 31st December, 1938.**

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	Routine Inspections		Special Inspections	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring Treat- ment	Requiring to be kept under ob- servation but not requiring treatment	Requiring Treat- ment	Requiring to be kept under ob- servation but not requiring treatment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
SKIN—				
Ringworm—Scalp ... ..	...	...	...	...
—Body	1	1	4	...
Scabies ... ..	...	...	7	...
Impetigo	11	...	80	...
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous) ...	11	8	144	...
EYE—				
Blepharitis ... ..	...	...	9	...
Conjunctivitis ... ..	...	...	3	...
Keratitis ... ..	...	...	...	...
Corneal Opacities ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Conditions (excluding De- fective Vision and Squint) ...	...	7	23	...
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	75	40	42	4
Squint	5	16	5	...
EAR—				
Defective Hearing	3	1	8	...
Otitis Media... ..	10	2	29	...
Other Ear Diseases	12	20	45	...
NOSE AND THROAT—				
Chronic Tonsillitis only	6	15	64	1
Adenoids only ... ..	...	6	4	...
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids ...	3	22	25	...
Other Conditions	2	...	86	2
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non- Tuberculous)	6	25	32	...
Defective Speech ... ..	...	2	1	2
HEART AND CIRCULATION—				
Heart Disease—Organic... ..	...	1	...	...
—Functional	1	21	1	...
Anæmia	3	...	10	...
LUNGS—				
Bronchitis	10	23	18	...
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	6	36	...
TUBERCULOSIS—Pulmonary—				
Definite ... ..	...	1	...	...
Suspected ... ..	...	1	...	...
Non-Pulmonary—				
Glands ... ..	...	...	2	...
Bones and Joints ... ..	...	2	...	...
Skin ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Forms... ..	...	...	...	...
NERVOUS SYSTEM—				
Epilepsy ... ..	...	...	1	...
Chorea ... ..	...	2	5	...
Other Conditions ... ..	...	...	5	...
DEFORMITIES—				
Rickets	2	8	1	...
Spinal Curvature	6	19	...	1
Other Forms... ..	6	30	37	1
Other Defects and Diseases (exclud- ing Defects of Nutrition, Un- cleanliness and Dental Diseases)	22	40	355	1

B.—Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the year in the Routine Age Groups.

AGE GROUPS.	Number of children inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	315	45	14.3	223	70.8	45	14.3	2	0.6
Second Age-group	324	9	2.8	238	73.5	74	22.8	3	0.9
Third Age-group	356	17	4.8	276	77.5	59	16.6	4	1.1
Other Routine Inspections .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	995	71	7.1	737	74.1	178	17.9	9	0.9

TABLE III.—RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA. (see note a).
No Child is entered under more than one heading.

Children suffering from the following types of Multiple Defect, i.e., any combination of Total Blindness (see note (b) (1), Total Deafness (see note (d) (1), Mental Defect, Epilepsy, Active Tuberculosis, Crippling (as defined in penultimate category of the Table), or Heart Disease			Total
Blind (see note b).	(i) Suitable for training in a School for the totally blind	At Certified Schools for the Blind At Public Elementary Schools (see note c) At other Institutions At no School or Institution	T'1. — — — —
	(ii) Suitable for training in a School for the partially blind	At Certified Schools for the Blind At Certified Schools for the Partially Blind At Public Elementary Schools (see note c) At other Institutions At no School or Institution	1 — 1 — —
	(i) Suitable for training in a School for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb	At Certified Schools for the Deaf... .. At Public Elementary Schools (see note c) At other Institutions At no School or Institution	1 — — —
	(ii) Suitable for training in a School for the partially deaf	At Certified Schools for the Deaf At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf At Public Elementary Schools (see note c) At other Institutions At no School or Institution	— 2 — — —
Mentally Defective	Feebleminded (see note e)	At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children At Public Elementary Schools (see note c) At other Institutions At no School or Institution	2 *4 — —

*Three imbecile children are not recorded—being ineducable.

TABLE III.—(Continued).

Epileptics.	Suffering from severe epilepsy. (see note f).	At Certified Special Schools for Epileptics At Public Elementary Schools (see note c) At other Institutions At no School or Institution ... ..	... .. ... .. ... .. ... ..	21.
	Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis (including pleura and intra- thoracic glands). (see note g)	At Certified Special Schools At Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution ... ..	... .. ... .. ... .. ... ..	1
	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	At Certified Special Schools At Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution ... ..	... .. ... .. ... .. ... ..	5 1
	Delicate children (see note i)	At Certified Day Special Schools At Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution ... ..	... .. ... .. ... .. ... ..	1 11
Physically Defective (see note h).	Crippled Children (other than those with active tuberculosis disease. (see note j).	At Certified Special Schools At Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution ... ..	... .. ... .. ... .. ... ..	1 12
	Children with severe heart disease (see note c).	At Certified Special Schools At Public Elementary Schools (see note c) At other Institutions At no School or Institution ... ..	... .. ... .. ... .. ... ..	— — — —

NOTES ON TABLE III.

(a) This Table includes all children in the area for whom the Local Education Authority are responsible and who (except in the case of children suffering from epilepsy which is not severe and certain classes of tuberculosis and crippled children) have been ascertained to be blind, deaf, defective, or epileptic within the meaning of Part V of the Education Act, 1921. It is the statutory duty of every Local Education Authority formally to ascertain all defective children in their area irrespective of the actual provision now made for their instruction in Special Schools. Every Authority should have a complete list of such children compiled from returns made continuously during the year, and recorded in this Table as it stands on the last day of each calendar year.

For the purpose of this Table, no child is included whose defect has not been ascertained by the School Medical Officer or a medical member of the Authority's staff. Children ascertained by the Tuberculosis Officer of the County are included.

The definitions of defective children as given in the Act are as follows :—

A blind child is a child who is too blind with the aid of spectacles to be able to read the ordinary school books used by children.

A deaf child is a child who is too deaf to be taught in a class of hearing children in an elementary school.

Mentally and Physically Defective children are children who, not being imbecile and not being merely dull and backward, are defective, that is to say, children who by reason of mental or physical defect are incapable of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the ordinary public elementary schools, but are not incapable by reason of that defect of receiving benefit from instruction in such special classes or schools as under Part V of the Act may be provided for defective children.

Epileptic children are children who, not being idiots or imbeciles, are unfit by reason of severe epilepsy to attend the ordinary public elementary schools.

(b) For the purpose of this return children who are blind within the meaning of the Act are divided into two categories, i.e., (1) those who are totally blind or so blind that they can only be appropriately taught in a school or class for totally blind children, and (2) those who though they cannot read ordinary school books, or cannot read them without injury to their eyesight, have such power of vision that they can appropriately be taught in a school or class for the partially blind.

It should be understood, however, that children who are able by means of suitable glasses to read the ordinary school books used by children without fatigue or injury to their vision, are not included in this Table.

(c) It should be understood that none of the children in this category should in fact be attending public elementary schools. When numbers are recorded in this heading, it is merely because at present the insufficiency of Special School accommodation makes it impossible to do better for some of these children than to allow them to attend the ordinary school, or because there is some other reason which accounts for the temporary attendance of the children at the ordinary school.

(d) Children who are deaf within the meaning of the Act are classified for the purpose of this Table as (1) totally deaf or so deaf that they can only be appropriately taught in a school or class for the totally deaf, and (2) partially deaf, i.e., those who can appropriately be taught in a School or class for the partially deaf.

(e) This category includes only those children for whose education and maintenance the Local Education Authority are responsible, and should exclude all children who have been notified to the Local Authority under the Mental Deficiency Act.

(f) In this part of the Table, only those children are included who are epileptic within the meaning of the Act.

For practical purposes, children who are subject to attacks of major epilepsy in school should be recorded as "severe" cases and be excluded from ordinary public elementary schools.

(g) Children with "open" tuberculosis are of course promptly excluded from public elementary schools.

(h) The exact classification of physically defective children is admittedly a matter of difficulty.

(i) These are children whose general health renders it desirable that they should attend Open Air Schools.

(j) These are children who are suffering from a degree of crippling severe enough to interfere materially with a child's normal mode of life, i.e., children who, generally speaking, are unable to take part in any complete sense, in physical exercises or games or such activities of the school curriculum as gardening or forms of handwork usually engaged in by other children.

TABLE IV.

Return of Defects treated during the year ended 31st December, 1938.
(See Note a).

TREATMENT TABLE.

Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness for which see Group VI).

Disease or Defect. (1)	Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme (see note b) (2)	Otherwise (3)	Total. (4)	
SKIN—				
Ringworm—Scalp (By X-Ray Treatm't)	—	.....	—	.....
Other Treatment...	—	.....	—	.....
Ringworm—Body	4	.....	2	.....
Scabies... ..	7	.....	—	.....
Impetigo	78	.....	—	.....
Other Skin Disease	144	.....	10	.....
MINOR EYE DEFECTS—				
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	34	.....	—	.....
MINOR EAR DEFECTS (see note c)	79	.....	3	.....
MISCELLANEOUS—				
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	352	.....	2	.....
Total	698	.....	17	.....

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.)

Defect or Disease (1)	No. of Defects dealt with		
	under the Authority's Scheme (note b) (2)	Otherwise (3)	Total (4)
Other Defect or disease of the Eyes (excluding those in Group I.)	152	8	160
Total	154	8	162

Number of Children for whom Spectacles were			
Prescribed		Obtained	
(1) Under the Authority's Scheme. (6)	(11) Otherwise. (7)	(1) Under the Authority's Scheme. (8)	(11) Otherwise. (9)
117	9	131	8

TABLE IV.—(Continued).
Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Number of Defects.													
Received Operative Treatment.													
Under the Authority's scheme, in Clinic or Hospital (see note b).				By Private Practitioner or Hospital apart from the Authority's scheme				Total				Received other forms of treatment	Total number treated
(1)				(2)				(3)				(4)	(5)
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
6	1	23	—	6	—	3	—	12	1	26	—	5	44
* (i) Tonsils only; (ii) Adenoids only; (iii) Tonsils and Adenoids; (iv) Other conditions.													

Group IV.—Orthopædic and Postural Defects.—(See note d).

	(1) Under the Authorities Scheme (see note b)			(2) Otherwise			Total Number Treated (see note d)
	Residen'ial Treatment with Education	Residen'ial Treatment without Education	Non- residential Treatment at an Ortho- pædic Clinic	Residen'ial Treatment with Education	Residen'ial Treatment without Education	Non- residential Treatment at an Ortho- pædic Clinic	
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	
Number of Children Treated	52	...	...	...	52

Group V.—Dental Defects.

(1) Number of children who were :—	(2) Half-days devoted to :—
(a) Inspected by the Dentist :—	Inspection 21
Aged :	Treatment 282
Routine Age Groups :	Total 303
3 55	(3) Attendances made by
4 132	children for treatment.. 2996
5 263	(4) Fillings :—
6 294	Permanent Teeth 353
7 306	Temporary Teeth 119
8 317	Total 1472
9 345	(5) Extractions :—
10 353	Permanent Teeth 463
11 285	Temporary Teeth 1850
12 308	Total 2313
13 277	(6) Administrations of
14 28	general anaesthetics for
Total 2963	extractions 165
Specials (see note e) . 260	(7) Other Operations :—
Grand Total 3223	Permanent Teeth 594
(b) Found to require treat- ment... .. 1667	Temporary Teeth 280
(c) Actually treated 1372	Total 874

Group VI.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(See note f).

(i)	Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	3
(ii)	Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	10080
(iii)	Number of individual children found unclean	345
(iv)	Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	11
(v)	Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—	
	(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	—
	(b) Under School Attendance Bye-Laws	—

NOTES ON TABLE IV.

(a) The Table deals with all defects treated during the year, however they were brought to the Authority's notice, i.e., whether by routine inspection, special inspection, or otherwise, during the year in question or previously.

(b) This heading includes all cases that received treatment under definite arrangements or agreement for treatment made by the Local Education Authority and sanctioned by the Board of Education under Section 80 of the Education Act, 1921. Cases which, after being recommended for treatment or advised to obtain it, actually received treatment by private practitioners, or by means of direct application to Hospitals, or by the use of hospital tickets supplied by private persons, etc., are entered under other headings.

(c) If any treatment is given for more serious diseases of the ear (e.g., operative treatment in hospital) it is not recorded here.

(d) Particulars as to the measures adopted by the Authority for providing treatment for other types of defects (e.g., for Orthopædic treatment) are included in the body of the Report.

(e) The heading "Specials" in this Table relates to all children inspected by the School Dentist otherwise than in the course of the routine inspection of children in one of the age groups covered by the Authority's approved scheme, namely, to children specially selected by her, or referred by Medical Officers, Parents, Teachers, etc., on account of urgency. The number inspected in each age group is separately shown, as well as the total, but under "Specials" only the total number is given.

(f) A statement as to the arrangements made by the Local Education Authority for cleansing verminous children and a record of the cases in which legal proceedings were taken, is included in the body of the Report.

